

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE. {CONTINUED ON PAGES 3 AND 6

### GENERAL MERCIER LASHED BY LABORI

Former Minister of War is Asked Many Embarrassing Questions by Dreyfus Counsel.

### COURT RULES AGAINST PRISONER

Generals Mercier and Roget, Under the Shrewd Testimony of Maitre Labori, are Forced to Make Admissions Damaging to the Prosecution—The Part Played by Du Paty de Clam—Labori is at His Best and Witnesses and Court Fare Badly at His Hands—The Chief Accuser of Dreyfus Absent From the Trial of Esterhazy.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Rennes, August 24.—To-day's session of the Dreyfus court-martial was marked by one of the most exciting scenes of the trial. The proceedings opened with a skirmish entirely favorable to the defence over Colonel Maurel, president of the court-martial of 1894, who admitted reading one of the secret documents to the court, which had not been seen by the defence. He protested that only one document was looked at, alleging that this sufficed to enable him to form a conviction that could not be shaken.

**STAR CHAMBER METHODS.**  
This protest made matters worse, because, as M. Labori pointed out, if he perused one it was his duty to peruse all. Colonel Jonaus upheld Colonel Maurel in his refusal to indicate the nature of the document he read, but M. Labori announced that he would summon Captain Freyssiater, another member of the tribunal of 1894, and get his version of what then passed behind the backs of the counsel for the defence. Colonel Maurel felt his position sorely, and continually answered questions, before replying to M. Labori's questions.

**A FIERCE BATTLE.**  
All this, however, was only preliminary to a fierce battle that ensued between Labori and General Mercier, the latter receding reinforcements from General Roget, General Goussé and General de Boisdeffre, as well as invaluable assistance from Colonel Jonaus himself.

**SHOWED MERCIER UP.**  
As a matter of fact the examination of Chamoin showed Mercier up in a very bad light as it brought out that he had privately communicated to Chamoin on the first day of the secret sessions a report of the Panizzardi dispatch for insertion in the secret dossier. General Chamoin admitted that he was wrong in according the report, but pleaded ignorance in judicial matters. The report consisted of three pages, of which the second and third, Chamoin declared, contained fantastic and, in fact, false representations.

M. Labori brought General Mercier to the bar in reference to this. Mercier admitted that the report emanated from Du Paty de Clam, but claimed that he himself did not understand its contents, though he thought it would be interesting and perhaps useful to Chamoin. This explanation was regarded as very lame, and if combined with other Party actions, would doubtless result in serious eyes of any impartial tribunal.

**THE EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.**  
At the opening of the proceedings this morning Colonel Jonaus ordered that the evidence of Penot, a friend of the late Colonel Sandherr, chief of the Intelligence Department, be read by the court, which was done. This testimony, as given before the Court of Cassation, set forth that Colonel Sandherr told M. Penot that the brothers of Dreyfus had offered 150,000 francs to settle the case, adding that Sandherr was so incensed at the proposal that he ordered them out of his office.

**A COUNTER BLAST.**  
Maitre Demange, as a counter blast, read a note written by Sandherr on the day of the interview of the brothers of Dreyfus took place. It appeared from this note that the brothers imagined that a plot was being hatched against Dreyfus because he was a Jew. They maintained the captain's innocence and declared they would do everything in their power to obtain his reinstatement, saying that if necessary, they would spend their whole fortune to arrive at the truth.

**COLONEL MAUREL.**  
There was considerable stir in court when the name of Colonel Maurel, who was president of the Dreyfus court-martial of 1894, was called and the colonel appeared at the witness bar. He started by emphatically denying that any communication, verbal or written, was made to the members of the court during the course of the trial. He said they only knew the case from the documents in the dossier and the testimony given.

Replying to M. Labori, Maurel said he did not know General Mercier and had never seen him since the trial in 1894.

M. Labori: "Can Colonel Maurel tell me to what he attributes the secret communication of the dossier?"  
Colonel Maurel: "It was Du Paty de Clam." (Sensation.)

M. Labori: "Were there any documents in this secret dossier? Can you state what they were?"

**DREYFUS PREJUDGED.**  
Col. Maurel: "I only saw one of them. I did not look at the others because my mind was already made up."

M. Labori: "Had the other members of the court also made up their minds?"  
Colonel Maurel: "Yes."

Witness added that two members of the court confided to him on this subject.

M. Labori: "Can you tell us how, knowing as the judge that it was your duty to seek conscientiously for information, and to expect sincere communications from the public prosecutor, that in a case, communications setting forth all the points in the case, both for and against the prisoner, you could be of the opinion that your mind was loyally made up after reading a single document?" (Prolonged sensation.)

**ANOTHER WITNESS WANTED.**  
Colonel Maurel replied that he could not answer because, if he did, he would have to speak of the first document in the dossier which convinced the court of the prisoner's guilt.

At this point M. Labori said he would like to confront Colonel Maurel with Captain Freyssiater, another of the judges at the court-martial of 1894. But Freyssiater was not present and Colonel Maurel refused to wait a few days and give the Captain an opportunity of attending.

**A LIVELY INCIDENT.**  
A lively incident followed. M. Labori asked leave to interrogate General Mercier. The government commissary, Major M. Carrriere, took exception to the remark that while counsel had the right to ask questions he had no business to draw deductions, to which the lawyer dryly replied that he had always acted with a full knowledge of the facts.

M. Labori said he desired to know if General Mercier admitted ordering Colonel Maurel to communicate secret documents to the court-martial of 1894.

General Mercier: "I know I did not have the right to give formal orders to that effect, but I gave verbal orders in a manner sufficiently clear." (Sensation.)

The general refused to reply to many of the questions. For instance, he declined to say whether he had examined the proofs advanced against Dreyfus.

M. Labori: "In short, you considered it in the nature of a sensational move to have Dreyfus prosecuted and sentenced, without examining previously the charges against him?"

General Mercier: "I only examined the nature of the documents betrayed."

M. Labori: "Was it not necessary for that purpose to fix the date of the bordereau?"

General Mercier: "I do not think so."

**GENERAL AND LAWYER WARM.**  
The general hotly objected to being asked to repeat his evidence, and M. Labori, equally warm, said:

"I am only asking for definite statements."

Mercier then said he thought Dreyfus might have had cognizance of the brake at Bourges, adding:

"In any case he had a better chance to obtain such knowledge than Esterhazy could possibly have had."

M. Labori: "General Mercier says Dreyfus might have had cognizance. I desire to emphasize that expression. We shall now prove Dreyfus could not have had cognizance of the brake."

Counsel proceeded to demonstrate how rigorously the secret of the construction of the brake was guarded and asked why, in 1894, the charges regarding the Robin Melinite shells were not dropped.

General Mercier: "That arises on the simple fact that it was not known until 1896 or 1897 that information on the subject was divulged. The existence of treachery in regard to the distribution of heavy artillery among the army corps was unknown until 1895."

Continuing, M. Labori asked why General Mercier did not have a report prepared regarding the confessions Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Captain Lohm-Rennault.

Mercier: "The question of the confessions was of no importance until the revision of the case seemed impossible."

**ESTERHAZY'S TRIAL.**  
M. Labori: "What does General Mercier think of Esterhazy and the part he played?"

Mercier: "I do not know Esterhazy and do not think about him at all."

M. Labori: "Did you know him at his trial in 1898?"

General Mercier: "No."

Colonel Jonaus: "General Mercier was not Minister of War then."

M. Labori: "This is most interest-

ing. General Mercier declares he knows nothing of the trial of 1894."

General Mercier: "I know nothing of it. I leave that to the court-martial which tried Esterhazy. I have to answer in court for my acts, and I refuse you the right to question me about my thoughts." (Sensation.)

**OBJECTION TO A WORD.**  
Colonel Jonaus, addressing M. Labori: "You are reverting to the evidence of General Mercier?"

M. Labori: "My object in interrogating the witness is to revert to his evidence."

General Mercier: "I protest against the word 'interrogatory,' for I am not a prisoner."

(Note: Interrogatory in French law generally applies to the examination of an accused person by a magistrate.)

**A STUNNING QUESTION.**  
M. Labori: "It is not a question of interrogatory. I used the word in most respectful sense. Will General Mercier say what he means for the charge preferred against the prisoners of Dreyfus of having spent thirty-five million francs. What was the sum for? The amount is simply ridiculous."

General Mercier: "I might just as well ask you." (Sensation.)

M. Labori: "Do you mean to suggest that it was spent in advertisements and in buying consciences?"

General Mercier: "I say nothing whatever."

As the questions of counsel touched upon the secret dossier and a certain document in blue pencil, General Goussé, General Roget, M. Gribelin and Major Lauth also participated in the discussion, which almost degenerated into a brawl.

**THE COURT AGAIN INTERFERES.**  
The Government Commissary, Major Carrriere, protested against such discussion, and Col. Jonaus ordered silence.

Major Lauth said he believed a clue to the additional document existed before the trial of 1894, and M. Labori asked why, in that case, it was not produced at the trial, since it incriminated the prisoner?

General Mercier said he did not know of this clue, and Major Lauth declared all responsibility in the matter rested with the court.

**A PAPER DESTROYED.**  
M. Labori asked for explanations in regard to the commentary on the secret dossier and General Mercier admitted he destroyed it in 1897.

General Chamoin was drawn into the discussion and said that he communicated the translation of the Panizzardi telegram to General Roget while enjoying absolute privacy on the subject.

When asked if he accepted responsibility for this document, General Chamoin replied in the affirmative, adding, however, the admission that he had made a mistake.

Colonel Jonaus intimated that the court ought to take no notice of the document in question.

**DREYFUS GIVES A STORY.**  
Dreyfus here gave a detailed story of how he employed his time at Bourges from October, 1895, to February, 1896. He said that he was preparing for his examinations and had no time to go to cafes or to think of anything outside of his duties. This was a reply to General Mercier's assertions that he could have learned the secret of the pneumatic brake there.

General Ribourne, who was commander of the Republican Guard in Paris in 1894, was the next witness. He described the scene with Captain Lebrun-Rennault, when the witness learned of Dreyfus' alleged confessions to Lebrun-Rennault the day after the prisoner's departure.

After being asked the usual question, Dreyfus protested against General Ribourne's evidence.

Dreyfus then proceeded to give the true version of his words on the occasion of the alleged confession and dwelt on his protestations of innocence to Du Paty de Clam.

The prisoner's remarks deeply impressed his hearers.

**MERCIER RECALLED.**  
At the request of M. Demange, General Mercier was recalled and asked to explain why, having sent Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus to discover the amount of injury Dreyfus had done, he had not followed up his investigations.

Colonel Jonaus: "Since the prisoner seemed to have begun making avowals of his guilt, why did you not follow the matter up?"

General Mercier: "I might, perhaps, have thought of it. But it did not occur to me."

The prisoner again protested that the inquiry ought to have been followed up, "because it would have served to destroy the fiction of a confession to which much importance is now attached." (Sensation.)

**FICTION OF PRISONER'S CONFESSION.**  
Continuing, Dreyfus said:

"Will you permit me, my colonel, to make a small remark with reference to the use of my confessions. I remained in the prison of La Sante for two or three weeks and saw M. Demange during that period, and then, while I was at the Hotel de Re, I wrote to the Minister of War and others. I believe the letters I wrote are contained in the secret dossier. I believe I addressed them to the head of the State. How left in the prison of La Sante the legend of my confession. But I was in a position to destroy immediately. I never heard a word of it. It was only four years later, in January, 1899, when interrogated by the commissioners sent by the Court of Cassation, that I heard of this fiction."

M. Labori: "He, a deputy and former Minister, confided as to his acquaintance with Esterhazy and of the steps he took to procure the admission of Esterhazy into the War Office."

**ESTERHAZY WATCHED.**  
Replying to the Government Commissary, M. Roche declared that General Bilot, who was then Minister of War,

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### SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL

British Government Rushing Troops to South Africa.

### THE BOERS PREPARING

The Marquis of Salisbury Spends Afternoon and Evening With Queen Victoria—The Situation Conceded to Be Grave—Immense Accumulation of Munitions of War in South Africa—Germans For Kruger.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
London, Aug. 24.—The Marquis of Salisbury spent this afternoon and evening with Queen Victoria. It is believed the grave situation of affairs in the Transvaal was partly responsible for the premier's visit to Her Majesty.

**TROOPS GOING FORWARD.**  
Gibraltar, Aug. 24.—The Manchester regiment, numbering 1,000 men, has sailed for Cape Town.

Southampton, Aug. 24.—The British steamer Arundel Castle sailed from this port today with thirty officers and 450 men of various regiments bound for Cape Town.

**THE BOERS PREPARING.**  
Cape Town, Aug. 24.—The Delagoa Bay incident, coupled with the recent transit of a large amount of ammunition, has directed the attention of the British officials to the immense accumulation of munitions of war in the South African republics, especially in the Transvaal.

The officials are debarrered from carrying arms. The supply of weapons, as shown in Lourenzo Marques (Delagoa Bay) returns for three years, is greatly in excess of the burghers' requirements, and consequently there is a growing feeling among the British community in South Africa that the present situation of the existing crisis will ensure lasting peace unless it includes a provision for the reduction of armaments.

**RESERVES CALLED UPON.**  
Durban, Natal, Aug. 24.—The men belonging to the British First-Class Reserve, residing here, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to return to their regiments.

**GERMANS FOR KRUGER.**  
Johannesburg, Aug. 24.—At a meeting here of two hundred Germans, a committee was appointed to express to the Transvaal government the willingness of the Germans to volunteer to service in case of war, but requesting that they be enrolled in a separate corps on account of the hostilities endured by the Germans in the Magate campaign.

**BLANKETED BYADE.**  
London, Aug. 24.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Despite the virtual blockade of war material in Delagoa Bay, the Cape government is sending enormous consignments of munitions at war to Bloemfontein. During the present month over two million cartridges have been sent and 900 rifles were despatched last night from Port Elizabeth to Bloemfontein."

"In addition to this the Cape Ministry while absolutely desirous to arm the volunteers of the colony, continues to afford other facilities to the Orange Free State to arm its burghers just across the water, freely granting the use of the colonial railways for the distribution of cartridges from the Bloemfontein arsenal to the border towns."

"The nation of the people here becoming exhausted, and unless the Imperial Government acts quickly and decisively the gravest danger may ensue to British prestige."

**FRANCE AND GERMANY.**  
Cape Town, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from

Bulawayo says that a Dutchman named Petrus Viljoen was charged three days before a local magistrate upon a charge of having been guilty upon 2,000 rands issued by the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, with the natives of Bechuanaland to rebel against the British authorities. The man was remanded.

Information regarding the intention of France and Germany to interfere.

**THE PHILIPPINES WAR.**  
THE STRUGGLE MAY LENGTHEN INTO YEARS.  
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Manila, July 22, via San Francisco, Aug. 24.—In Manila talk of the ending of the war deals no longer with weeks, but with months and even years. Among the mass of people here military men and foreign residents, there is but one opinion. The whole effort of the insurgents for three months was to hold off Americans until their ally, the Filipinos, could have been hoped. Unless affairs take some unforeseen turn, the Philippines will resume the war this fall with fresh spirit and a replenished stock of arms and ammunition.

One shipload of arms, it is learned on good authority, has reached them within the week. Of money, the leaders of the insurrection have no lack. They control the resources of a large and exceedingly rich country, and even though no crops were harvested, for several years, they could still obtain enough cash and supplies by impressing the treasure of the country and the manufacture of funds of private individuals—a system of levy which they have long enforced to considerable success. All the ships coming and going into the ports recently opened to trade, pay heavy tribute to the insurgents.

Reports brought through the lines to Spaniards and Filipinos in this city are that the spirits of the insurgents are improving. Americans, like the Spaniards, must defer to nature and rest on their arms most of the time while the country is a mud wallow.

The generals are telling their followers that American inaction during the past month is due to discouragement and demoralization. The Filipino soldiers, according to these reports, are tolerably contented. Although the paymaster seldom appears, they are

being as comfortably as they have been accustomed to being clothed and receiving rations, which an American soldier could not live on, chiefly rice with only occasionally a little fish or meat.

They are fairly well housed, having taken possession of the dwellings and public and church buildings in the towns in which they are quartered, and they add to their living by looting.

**DIFFERENT STORIES.**  
Through the American Secret Service come different stories. That the Filipino army is becoming demoralized by desertion to the number of 20 or 30 a day, and are fast losing heart, and are on the verge of desertion.

Part experience with the Secret Service justifies a suspicion that many of the Filipino army, most of whom are natives or Spaniards, are deeply interested in holding their places by seeming to earn their pay while the refugees, who come through the lines, have been disposed to give reports which they think will please the authorities.

Almost since the beginning of the war they have pictured the Filipino army as on its last legs and its collapse but a question of days. General Otter caused the natives to be placarded with an offer of thirty dollars for each insurgent rifle voluntarily surrendered. If the Filipino soldiers were deserting by companies, fired of the war and converted to American rule, many of them might be expected to bring their guns into the Americans' lines and receive the reward. The entire harvest from this offer, however, has been less than 100 guns.

There was a time when Aguinaldo's biggest army hung in the balance, when his destruction appeared inevitable. That was when MacArthur had captured San Fernando and Lamon was marching upon San Isidro and the Filipinos scattering before him. Lamon had made himself a terror to the insurgents because no obstacles opposed him.

**A Woman Murderer.**  
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 24.—A colored woman named Jane Brown, from Greensboro, N. C., was found murdered in the outskirts of this city this afternoon. A negro named William Truesdale, from Camden, S. C., was arrested for the crime. He had blood stains on his clothes. The woman came here yesterday and had Truesdale arrested for breach of promise, but compromised the case.

**DR. BROWN DYING.**  
GROWING WEAKER AND THE END AT HAND.  
The condition of Rev. Dr. A. G. Brown, who is so ill at his home in Ashland, has grown worse since last night. He is in a state of coma, and his breathing is growing weaker.

All of his children have been summoned and are with him. The end seems near at hand.

### TWO CONVENTIONS IN SAME HALL AT SUFFOLK

Shands and Boykin Factions Clash at Outset and a Split Results.

### SHANDS, 61 DELEGATES; BOYKIN, 47

Colonel Day Called the Meeting to Order and Refused to Allow But One Set of Delegates From Isle of Wight, the Boykin Set, to Vote in Temporary Organization, and the Majority of the Non-Contested Delegates Take Charge and Nominate Shands' While Other Side at Same Time Nominates Boykin—Shands Has Crowd With Him.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Suffolk, Va., August 24.—The conflict was short, sharp and fierce, and pregnant with excitement. The Shands and Boykin forces clashed at the outset, and after a few oratorical passes they parted and had two conventions in the same hall at the same time. One nominated Hon. William Shands, of Southampton, and the other Colonel R. E. Boykin, of Isle of Wight. Both conventions were conducted from the same platform amid yells and cheers that were almost deafening in their intensity.

**HOW IT STARTED.**  
At 12:35 o'clock Colonel C. F. Day, of Smithfield, senior chairman of the Thirty-second Senatorial district, walked to the speaker's stand, and called the body to order. He offered the names of J. E. West and J. U. Burges, both of Suffolk, for temporary chairman and temporary secretary, respectively, saying that these had been decided upon by two out of the three county chairmen.

**GOVERNOR BROWNLEY RISES.**  
That was a signal for battle. "Governor" A. M. Brownley, of Franklin, jumped to his feet and from then till the split came he made a gallant fight for his friend and countryman, Hon. William Shands.

The Governor said he had been attending district conventions for thirty years and had never seen a temporary chairman go to that county. He and the other Southampton delegates were standing at a much for moving and to see that they got it. He presented for temporary chairman the name of Judge J. B. Prince, who, he said, was the peer of any man in the district and from the judicial position he holds now and is likely to hold hereafter, he would rule with as much ability and fairness as any man.

**A COLLOQUY.**  
Captain E. B. Butts, interrupting—"The gentleman is out of order."  
Brownley—"The gentleman is entirely in order. We have received official information."  
Day—"If you'll excuse me I'll sit down while you are speaking."

Brownley—"Well, sit down then, (cheers.) As I was about to say, you have already decided, as I understand it, that the Isle of Wight delegates should not be seated in this hall. I think through common courtesy they should be allowed seats, and I want to say Southampton will see to it that both Isle of Wight delegates will have a vote in this temporary organization, or neither one shall vote. That is our position and we will never move a peg."

J. E. West—"Can I interrupt the gentleman?"  
Brownley—"No sir; what did you want to say?"

Then followed some lively exchanges between Brownley and West, in which precedents in national conventions were argued. A running fire was kept up between these two for some minutes. The crowd was behind Brownley. His fiery utterances were cheered with surprising unanimity.

Brownley continued: "These 24 Isle of Wight delegates were elected at a mass meeting called by yourself (addressing Colonel Day) and they represent 45 Democratic voters of that county. And that meeting was adjourned by the chairman. There never has been a meeting which could be dissolved by its chairman."

**CROMWELL REFERRED TO.**  
"There is a record that King's disloyal desecrated there is a record that a Cromwell has disloyal desecrated. We know you (addressing Colonel Day) are not the former; we hope you are not the latter. (Loud applause.)"

"You have exercised your alleged right. I will exercise mine. I deny your right to determine who are the delegates from Isle of Wight and who shall have a right to vote. (Loud applause.) Upon his principles we stand or fall. We shall not submit. The people of Isle of Wight shall not be heard in part; they must be heard as a whole or not at all. (Loud cheering.)"

**AN INQUIRY.**  
"We ask you officially who can vote on this temporary organization."  
(Colonel Day—"The delegates can vote whose names appear on the lists handed in by the several county chairmen.")

Hon. J. C. Parker—"As chairman of Southampton, I have not officially handed in a list of our delegates. That will be given the Committee on Credentials at the proper time."

Day—"We will call the roll."  
Brownley—"And we insist that all the Isle of Wight delegates shall vote or none at all."

**WE JOIN WITH SOUTHAMPTON.**  
Dr. W. G. Butts, of Nansemond, got the floor. He said he was not a parliamentarian, but hoped he had common sense. He said he joined with South-

ampton in protesting against one set of Isle of Wight delegates should vote unless all were allowed to participate.

Colonel Day—"Are you ready to vote on temporary organization?"  
Brownley—"We are not ready until it is decided who shall vote. We have stated our position, we will stand by it; we shall not move a peg."

Colonel Day—"That settles it. We will organize the meeting."

**TWO CONVENTIONS.**  
Two chairmen occupied the same stand. Two motions were put, discussed and voted on at the same time. Two factions were yelling and cheering in opposition to each other.

**THE SHANDS CONVENTION.**  
When the Shands side was called to order by Judge J. B. Prince, Mr. R. E. Lee Wacker, a young Democrat of Franklin, was made secretary, and the work of the convention proceeded. The chairman stated that it was in order to appoint a Credentials and Organization Committee. On motion this was dispensed with, and Judge Prince was then chosen as permanent chairman, the motion being passed by Dr. Butts and responded to by a chorus of yells that fairly shook the hall.

**FROM CAESAR TO THE PEOPLE.**  
Mr. Brownley then placed in nomination for the Senate Hon. William Shands, of Southampton. In his nominating speech Mr. Brownley again thrilled the Shands-Brownley again, and the applause when punctuated by some cheering and shouting tones that he declared in strong manner that the Democrats of the district had "peeled from Caesar to the sovereign people," the delegates and the great Shands crowd in the back of the hall threw their hats in the air and kept up a demonstration for several moments. It was plain that "Caesar" was unpopular with the majority present.

Mr. Sam Edwards, of Isle of Wight, seconded Mr. Shands' nomination, and then, on motion of Mr. J. W. Williams, of Southampton, the nomination was made by acclamation.

Mr. Brownley and Edwards, and Dr. Butts, were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Shands of his nomination and escort him to the auditorium.

Mr. Shands' nomination was made by the solid Southampton and Isle of Wight delegates and five of the 25 Nansemond delegates, the latter being Mr. R. E. Burges and Messrs. E. Joyner, W. A. Mills, C. A. Cutchins and Judge M. W. Kilby.

This gave Mr. Shands a total of 61 delegates, a majority of 14 over the total number on the other side of the House.

**THE NOMINEE SPEAKS.**  
When Mr. Shands was brought into the hall there came perhaps the loudest demonstration of the day. The Shands people had been cheering and applauding for the last hour, and it would seem that their energies about this line were about worn out, but it developed that there was yet enough strength in their lungs to make a Babel equal to an amphitheatre in the time of Nero and the royal games.

Mr. Shands made a ringing speech, every sentence of which was cheered.

**INSTRUCTED FOR TYLER.**  
At the close of Mr. Shands' speech, Mr. L. J. Burges, of Southampton, was recognized, and after paying an eloquent tribute to Governor J. Hoge Tyler, moved that the convention instruct the nominee to vote for the Governor for United States Senator. The motion was unanimously carried amidst applause.

**THE BOYKIN MEETING.**  
J. E. West was temporary chairman of the Boykin meeting, which was held on the south side of the auditorium, with J. U. Burges secretary